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(b) Diabase-serpentine group, early Cambrian to late Silurian; (c) Granites, intrusive, late Devonian; (d) Later dikes. II. The Alkaline province of the Montereian hills described by Adams. C. W. W.

Investigations Relating to Clays. By the UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY in 1905. (Extract from Bulletin No. 285, Contributions to Economic Geology, 1905.)

Contains: "Clays of Garland County, Ark.," by Edwin C. Eckel; "Clay Resources of Northeastern Kentucky," by W. C. Phalen; "Clays of Western Kentucky and Tennessee," by A. F. Crider; "Clays of the Penobscot Bay Region, Maine," by E. S. Bastin; "Clays of Cape Cod, Massachusetts," by Myron L. Fuller; "Notes on Clays and Shales in Central Pennsylvania," by George H. Ashley; "Bentonite of the Laramie Basin, Wyoming," by C. E. Siebenthal. C. W. W.

The Eurypterus Shales of the Shawangunk Mountains in Eastern New York. By JOHN M. CLARKE. Bulletin 107, N. Y. State Museum, pp. 295-310, plates 1-8. Albany, N. Y., 1907.

This important little paper gives conclusive paleontologic evidence for transferring the stratigraphic position of the Shawangunk Grit from the base of the Silurian to the Salina. C. A. Hartnagel had already reached the same conclusion from stratigraphic studies. His views are presented in another paper in the same bulletin. C. W. W.

Geology of Diamond Head, Oahu, Mokocea Caldera. By C. H. HITCHCOCK. (Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, pp. 469-96, plates 59-66.) Rochester, N. Y., 1906.

"Diamond Head is a tuff cone thrown up explosively from beneath the level of the sea, and is to be compared with the Monte Nuovo, near Naples. It was ejected through fossiliferous limestones of Tertiary age, probably Pliocene."

Mokocea Caldera is on the southwest slope of Mauna Loa. The order of events in its history is given, including recent eruptions.

C. W. W.